The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1777. [No. 2060.]

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Friday the 23d Day of May next, at my Room in Church-street, precisely at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

Several valuable Tracts of Land, *viz.*

THREE Tracts of 1850 Acres, either separate or in one, situated on Waccamaw River, being Lands granted to the late James Akin, Esq.——One Tract of 618 Acres, situated on Black-River, granted to Edward Howard in 1737, and sold to the late James Akin, Esq; all which is good for Corn, Rice or Indico.——One Tract of 100 Acres, in Williamsburgh Township, exceeding good for Corn and Indico.——One Tract of 493 Acres, on Blackmingo Creek, good for Rice, Corn and Indico.——One Tract of 500 Acres of well timbered Pine Land, at Waccamaw Neck, granted in 1734.——One Tract of 1850 Acres, on Indian-Field and Pork Swamp, extremely well calculated for a Saw Mill, only 45 Miles from Town. *Also,*

A Plantation at Goose-Creek,

Containing 782 Acres, about 20 Miles from Charles-Town, pleasantly situated, the greatest Part good Land, and between 3 and 4 Miles from a Landing, on which is a large Dwelling-House, though out of Repair, joining Lands of William Bull, John Dean, and —— Mazyck, Esqrs.——The Plats may be seen, and further Information had of JACOB VALK.

To be LET,

Money at Interest, upon approved Security,

By JACOB VALK.

RUN AWAY,

A MUSTEE FELLOW; he was seen about a Month ago, near Strawberry; amongst other of his villainous Practices, gives himself out for a DOCTOR, by the Name of Mr. or DOCTOR ANDERSON, pretends to be free, and from Virginia. Whoever will apprehend the said Fellow, and deliver him to me, in Charles-Town, shall have Fifty Pounds currency Reward.

JACOB VALK.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 3d Day of June next, at the House of the late SAMUEL WALLACE deceased, in Jacksonburgh,

All the real and personal Estate of the Deceased,

Consisting of the House and Lot, six Lots in Jacksonburgh, a Silver Watch, Plate, Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Tools, a House Canoe &c. &c.—The Conditions of the Sale to be Cash for all Sums under 20l. and paying Interest and giving Security if required, for all Sums above 20l. All Persons indebted to the Estate are desired to pay their Accounts; and all who have any Demands are requested to send them in, properly attested, to GEORGE FARDO, in Charles-Town.

WILLIAM CATTEL, Administ.

WILLIAM CUNNINGTON,

HATH FOR SALE,

At his Store in Tradd-street, the Corner of Bedon's Alley, lately possessed by Messr. Dupont, Brewton, and Co.

The following Goods:

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths,
Blue Whitney,
A few Pieces of India Persians, black, crimson and scarlet, of extraordinary Quality,
One Piece of black Double Alamode for Cloaks, with black Lace to suit,
Single black Mode for Linings, Cravats, &c.
White Tassels and Bed-line,
Blue and white ditto,
Yellow and white ditto,
Bed Lace, different colours,
A few Pieces of printed Linen Patterns for Curtains,
Ounce Threads of all Qualities,
Pound Threads,
Taylors Threads, of most Colours,
Osnabrugs Thread, different Qualities,
Diaper Tapes of various Widths,
Plain Lawns,
Figured ditto,
Lawn Handkerchiefs,
Muslin ditto,
Gauze ditto,
Silk ditto, different Kinds,
Linen ditto,
A few very fine Cotton do.
Cotton Romals,
Fine and coarse Shirt Linen,
Sheeting ditto,
Garlix,
Britannias,
Purple and white printed Gown Patterns,
Coarse brown Sheeting,
Osnabrugs, Checks, Stripes and Raven Duck,
Fine Tabling Damasks and Diapers, fit for Mens Summer Jackets and Breeches,
A few Pieces of good brown Linen, very suitable for Hunting Shirts,
Writing Paper, different sorts
Small Looking Glasses,
Needles and Pins,
Scizzers,
Variety of elegant Snuff and Tobacco Boxes,
Fruit and Bread Baskets,
Waiters, Spitting Boxes, &c.
Hooks and Eyes for Window Shutters,
Fish Hooks,
Cut Glass Salts,
Mens Thread Hose,
Womens Cotton ditto,
Fine old genuine Jamaica Rum,
West-India, Northward and Carolina ditto,
Loaf Sugar,
Muscovado ditto, of different Qualities,
Coffee,
Basket,
Lewis's superfine Flour, in Barrels and Kegs,
Allspice, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Salt Petre,
Glasgow Pig-tail Tobacco, in Pounds, half Pounds, and Quarters,
Soup and flat Plates, Queen's Ware,
Breakfast, Desert, and Butter ditto,
Dishes of most Sizes,
Baking ditto,
Soup Dishes and Tureens,
Chamber Pots, very handsome,
Wash-hand Basons and Bottles,
Bowls of various Sizes,
Sauce Tureens with Covers and Spoons,
Butter-boats and Butter-pots
Sugar Dishes, Slop Bowls,
Cream-Jugs, Mustard Pots
Jugs and Mugs, with and without Covers,
Coffee and Tea Pots,
Fruit Plates,
Cups and Saucers,
Coffee Cups and salts,

With several other Articles.

LONDON, December 11.

LORD George Germaine has fully explained matters to General Burgoyne's satisfaction, and now invested him with a command for the next campaign, so clearly distinct from that of General Carleton's, that he has consented to return to Canada immediately after Christmas.

One attack which opposition designs to make on government, is to move in the House of Commons, that a committee be appointed, to inquire into the present state of contracts; Governor Johnstone is to make the motion, which he is to preface with a long account of notorious abuses, and impositions of so gross and extravagant a nature, that they exceed all former abuses of the same kind. There are three contracts, the profit upon which from first to last, he will undertake to prove is above 600 000l.

The river Thames at Kingston is entirely frozen over, and that so hard, that people walked across on Wednesday.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered six new schooners to be built upon a new construction for service in America.

Lord Buckinghamshire, the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will find a richer Exchequer before him than most of his predecessors, owing to the new duties laid on that kingdom a session or two ago; but how this money will be employed, whether as a rich compost for rearing *government shoots*, or for cultivating the manufactures of the country, time can only discover.

This morning died at his house in Norfolk-street in the Strand, the most justly admired tragedian, Spranger Barry, Esq; of Covent-Garden Theatre.

Jan. 9. The French Ambassador has actually been given to understand, that any French ships coming out of the American Ports, that are taken by his Majesty's Cruizers, will be deemed lawful Prizes, and condemned as such: The Dutch have had the same Caution.

It is reported with Confidence, at the West End of the Town, that a French Army, consisting of upwards of 70,000 Men, will cross the Rhine early in the Month of April, while two other Armies of 40,000 each, are to assemble on the Confines of France, bordering upon the Dominions of the Kings of Spain and Sardinia. These Preparations are making it is said in Consequence of a grand Alliance agreed upon between the Courts of Vienna, Versailles, Madrid, Naples and Turin, the primary Object of which is to throw the Empire into a Flame, in order to give the Emperor of Germany, and the two leading Branches of the House of Bourbon, a Pretext to break with Great Britain and Prussia, and to retrieve the Honour, as well as to recover the Territories, wrested from them in the two last Wars.

In the Dispatches lately received from Lord Granthams Account; that notwithstanding so considerable a Fleet sailed from Cadiz, yet the Preparations continue as hot as ever in all the Ports of Spain.

A Messenger was Yesterday sent from Lord Weymouth's Office with Dispatches for his Majesty's Ministers at Paris and Madrid, which are said to contain a Declaration, that the Ships of either Power that shall be found trading with the Americans, will be treated as Enemies.

A Letter from Middlestone, in Kent, dated Jan. 2, says, "About a Fortnight ago, a Messenger from the Secretary of State, came here to seize a Clergyman of this Place, to answer a Charge laid against him of delivering a rebellious and inflammatory Discourse on the Fast-Day, against his Majesty and the present Measures of Government; but he finding Security, and delivering up his Notes, which he protested to be the same he used on the Fast-Day, the Messenger set out next Morning for Town: But these Steps not proving to his Glory, the Messenger returned last Night, seized him, and this Morning took him to London in the Coach, two of his Friends accompanied him. Various are the Conjectures upon the Termination of this Affair.

Feb. 8. Yesterday Lord North presented the bill to enable his Majesty to secure and detain persons charged with, or suspected of high treason in North-America, or on the seas for piracy, which was read a first time, and the Speaker having put the question, that said bill be read a second time, Mr. John Johnstone (brother to the Governor) rose and said, he did not see there was any occasion for such a bill, that the prerogative was already too strong, and required to be limited, instead of extended.

The motion for the second reading being carried, Mr. Dunning rose and moved, that the bill be printed, and read a second time, which was agreed to.

Yesterday James Hill, otherwise John the Painter, was re-examined in Bow street, before Sir John Fielding and several Lords of the Admiralty, when the woman in whose house he lodged at Portsmouth, a short time previous to the setting fire to the dock yard, appeared, and gave the following information:—That the prisoner hired lodgings from her a fortnight or three weeks, but the day after his coming into her house, she discovered a great deal of smoke, attended with a disagreeable smell, which she apprehended to proceed from turpentine, frequently to come out of his room, which greatly alarmed her; that she once went up to his room, but could find nothing that could lead to a discovery; but the next day, the smell continuing, she abruptly entered his chamber, where the smoak was very violent, where she found a tin box, something in the form of a canister, which contained combustibles; likewise a tinder box, matches, and other things, which so much alarmed her, that she insisted on his instantly quitting her house. A tin box was shewn to her, which was found in the rope house, which she said was the one she saw in the prisoner's room, or as like it as one thing could be like another: Her evidence was very clear, and seemed to be delivered with great candour and honesty. Many other presumptive proofs were adduced, to suspect him to be the principal agent in this infernal business. He appeared very sullen, and refused giving any satisfactory answers, though often applied to by Sir John, and the Lords of the Admiralty, who attended the examination. As other proofs are daily expected, the prisoner was remanded for another examination.

Feb. 10. A correspondent says, that a letter from Bristol, on Friday, mentions, "That two *Connecticut Yankeys* had been taken up, and examined before Mr. Alderman Burtinau, on suspicion of they having had a hand in the late fire there."

Feb. 11. Yesterday the House of Commons met at half after two o'clock, and it being the last day for receiving petitions a great number were presented, some of which were ordered to lay on the table, and others sent to their respective Committees. Several of the bills running through the House were besides read in their respective stages.

At half after four the order of the day for the second reading of the following bill being called for, the same was read a second time:

A BILL to empower his Majesty to secure and detain persons charged with, or suspected of, the Crime of High Treason, committed in North America, or on the High Seas, or the Crime of Piracy.

WHEREAS a rebellion and war have been openly and traiterously levied and carried on in certain of his Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America; and acts of treason and piracy have been committed upon the ships and goods of his Majesty's subjects; and many persons have been seized and taken, who are expressly charged, or strongly suspected of such treasons and felonies, and many more such persons may be hereafter to be seized and taken;

And whereas such persons have been or may be brought into this kingdom, and into other parts of his Majesty's dominions; and it may be inconvenient in many such cases to proceed forthwith to the trial of such criminals, and at the same time of evil example to suffer them to go at large;

Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That all and every person or persons, who have been or shall hereafter be seized, or taken in the act of high treason, committed in any of the said colonies, or on the high seas, or in the act of piracy, or who are or shall be charged with or suspected of the said crimes, and who have been or shall be committed for the said crimes, or either of them, or for suspicion of them, or either of them, in any part of his Majesty's dominions, to the common gaol, or any other place of confinement specially appointed for that purpose by warrant under his Majesty's sign manual, by any Magistrate, having competent authority in that behalf (who is hereby authorized to commit such persons to the place so to be appointed) all and every such person or persons shall and may be there upon secured and detained in safe custody, without bail or mainprize, until the and that no Judge or Justice of Peace shall bail or try any such person or persons, without order from his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, signed by of the said Privy-Council, until the said any law, statute, or usage, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this act shall continue and be in force until the said and no longer.

The second reading was opposed as before, by John Johnstone, Esq; Member for Kinghorn, who was seconded by Mr. Fox, and supported by Mr. Dunning, Mr. Thomas Townshend, Mr. Pulteney, and Governor Johnstone.

Lord North and the Attorney General strenuously defended the measure.

It was objected against the bill, that the measure was unnecessary, and therefore useless, unless for taking every opportunity of adding power to the crown, which was already too powerful for the good of the constitution. What could be the good, expedience, or necessity of a bill to enable Ministers to apprehend persons in England guilty of high treason in America? What persons so guilty can be imagined to come to England? How can it be supposed that such persons would expose themselves to the resentment of government, without such a bill passing? That such an idea is idle and ridiculous. Upon former occasions, when suspensions of Habeas Corpus have been allowed by the legislature, it was upon the most mature consideration, and upon the most visible necessity: A foreign invasion, and domestic rebellion, necessarily calls for such a power, because the enemy to be apprehended must be *within* the realm; in the present case, nothing of this necessity appears; the high treason which is to subject the people to the penalties of this law, is to be committed on the other side the Atlantic ocean: To dream therefore of apprehensions contrary to the common law of the land, being necessary in the present crisis to the security or vigour of government, must be a most shallow pretence—too shallow to be the real reason for the measure: That administration have it not in their power to say, that there are men in this kingdom guilty of high treason, or likely to be so.—Is it the Americans that have fired your docks and towns?—Or the emissaries of France and Spain, the heralds of that destruction which is preparing for a country whose government conducts itself upon principles so contrary to the public welfare? That there was not a description of persons in the realm, which this bill could with propriety be exerted against; consequently the great bulwark of the subjects liberty, the *habeas corpus*, was rendered precarious thro' caprice, rather than necessity, and absolutely without precedent, for there never was a suspension of that law in a crisis resembling the present.

In defence of the measure it was urged, that the term, and apprehension of this being a suspension of the *habeas corpus* was perfectly unjust, and did by no means belong to the power given to the King by the present bill;—the *habeas corpus* was a writ for producing the body of a

person imprisoned is open court, with cause shewn for what he was committed; and when invasion, or rebellion within the realm made such barriers of personal liberty dangerous to the state, the temporary bills which have at different exigencies been passed, have been expresst suspensions of that law, during the term of such invasion or rebellion: That the present bill was no suspension of that law;—the King's Ministers wanting no such power, have not asked for it;—the subject will have his *habeas corpus* during the operation of the bill as before; he will only be precluded from bail, the single alteration made by this bill. That as to the necessity of the measure, nobody who attended to the situation of affairs could doubt it; as prisoners were actually taken, who could not be dealt with as the case demanded, for want of the very bill now in consideration, which ought to be esteemed the clearest and most satisfactory reply to the objections started, of any that could be urged.

FEB. 14. By the arrival of Capt. Wallis from Rhode-Island, government has received a confirmation of the loss of one of the Hessian brigades, and with this disagreeable circumstance, that the loss is much more considerable than was at first hoped. The brigade, like the other four Hessian ones, contained about 2400 men: and it was accompanied with about two hundred chasseurs, and a company of the artillery of Hanau (with about twelve brass field-pieces) all placed in winter quarters at Trenton.

When Capt. Wallis left Rhode-Island, all the proposed operations against Providence were laid aside as impracticable, General Putnam being at Providence with an army of 8000 men; and Hopkins's fleet, which covered the town by water, being very strong, and more numerous than was before supposed.

Wednesday night the press was very hot from London-bridge down to Greenwich. Every vessel was boarded, and their best hands carried off. It is computed that they took between 2 and 300 of the best sailors there were on the river.

The House waited for some time for Lord North. As soon as his Lordship appeared, the House went into the order of the day for going into a committee for empowering his Majesty to secure and detain persons charged with or suspected of high treason in North-America or the high seas, or of piracy: and after some time spent therein, the House being resumed, the Chairman acquainted them, that the committee had gone through the bill, and made several amendments, which he would report when the House should be pleased to receive the same.—Ordered, that said report be received this morning.

Sir Grey Cooper moved an amendment to remove the ambiguity of the clause relative to the operation of the bill, which was agreed to. Several amendments were moved in the course of the evening, but no division, but on one, in which administration counted 225, and opposition but 25.

The capture of General Lee must greatly accelerate the ruin of the Americans. In the plenitude of their power, and the infancy of the war, they had but three Generals, Montgomery, Lee and Washington, who had seen service, or knew the art military systematically: they are now reduced to *one*, and at a time when they are driven out of their principal towns, the credit of their finances impaired, and their General resources but *few* indeed.

A gentleman of rising eminence in the law, is now at Paris: he lodges in the same hotel with Dr. Franklin, who is an intimate friend of his; and they are pretty constantly in public together; from which circumstance many people conclude, the former is an assistant of the latter in his public negotiations.

The following *mistake* happened last week at Dover, which it is feared may produce some serious consequences, particularly at an æra like this, when many people imagine we are at the eve of a French war:—On the communication of business between the two courts of France and England, there are at Calais and Dover respective agents from the several courts, for the more speedy and effectual transmission of dispatches, &c. One of these dispatches coming over last week by a private Lord, but authentically sealed, some Custom-house officers imagining the packet to contain contraband goods, the messenger was delayed some time. The whole was apparently a mistake on the side of the officers, that may very naturally be committed; but how it will be relished by the French Ambassador, is another question.

As the public seem to be not a little alarmed at the largeness of the supplies for the next year, together with the great intended increase of the Civil List, a correspondent has sent us the following *precedent* for providing for those supplies, without being burthensome to the bulk of the people; who, in the opinion of many cool reasoners and well affected persons, are loaded with as many taxes as their fortunes and industry can bear.

Precedents for providing for the extraordinary Supplies of next Year, recommended to Parliament.

"In Richard the IIa's time, a message being sent to parliament, to desire the supplies necessary to enable the King to carry on the war, the parliament gave the following answer to the message:

"That there would be no occasion to *burthen the people with the expence of this war*; for that the King might get money enough from his ministers for that purpose; who were grown immensely rich, and advised the King by all means *to take from them* and *spare the people*."—And in another parliament of the same reign (for parliaments were then annual) it was then enacted, That the common people should be wholly exempt from paying any tax towards the maintenance of the war; but that all monies raised for that purpose, should be laid upon Dukes, Earls, Barons, Archbishops, Bishops, mitred Abbots, rich Curates, rich Knights and Esquires.

Yesterday John Hill, the painter, charged with setting fire to Portsmouth dock, and Bristol, and likewise with a burglary at Calne in Wiltshire, underwent a private examination before Sir John Fielding, in Bow-street, and some gentlemen from the Admiralty; he was allowed to sit on a stool. He was asked, was you ever at Southampton? I don't chuse to make any answer to that question.—Was you ever at Tichfield? No.—Did you paint a gentleman's house there? (mentioning the name). I know nothing of the gentleman.—Did you never hold a conversation or correspondence with an Aid-de-camp to Mr. *Washington*? I don't know Mr. Washington.—Do you know a man called General Washington? I have heard of General Washington.—Then you *know* General Washington, but you don't know Mr. Washington? I don't chuse to answer that question. I am here personally to suffer upon proof of any crime brought against me, but I don't understand the law. I am poor, and have nobody to advise with.—If you want counsel you shall have it.

Is there any body or any Counsel in particular you could wish to advise you? Yes.—Who is it? The best.—Two or three more questions of very little importance were asked him; but a gentleman from the Admiralty not arriving in town as was expected, Hill was remanded back to Clerkenwell prison. It appears that he is a very sober man, does not mix with the prisoners, and confines himself to his own apartment. He is a Scotchman, and by his accent, from the north-west part.

A letter from Quebec mentions, that the British army in Canada are gone into winter quarters, as follow: General hospital of the royal artillery is at Montreal; General Fraser's corps of grenadiers and light infantry of the British troops, and the 24th regiment, upon the south side of the river St. Lawrence, at Le Prairie, Longeuil Boucher, Ville Varren, and Isle Therese, Yer Cheris, Bouchard, Contre Creur and Grond St. Cure.

53d regiment at Chamble.—31st at Baleuil, St. Charles, St. Dennis, St. Anthony, St. Curs, and Sorrel.—9th and 47th at Isle Jesus, River de Prairie, St. Duce Recollet, St. Geneviave, and St. Lawrant.—21st at St. John's.—62d at Point Levey, &c. opposite to Quebec.—26th at Isle au Noir,—and 34th at Quebec.

The Brunswick and Hanau troops quartered in the river St. Lawrence, from Brethier to Three Rivers, in the road to Quebec; Maclean's Royal Highland Emigrants, at Chinage Bonne, and river Du Chine; Sir Jo. Johnston's regiment, called the Royal New Yorkers, at Lachine, La Point Clare, and St. Ann; the 8th regiment in the back posts of Canada.

At a Meeting of the West-India merchants held last week, a state of the captures made by the Americans was laid before them, when it appeared that they had taken 40,000 hogsheads of sugar, since the commencement of the war, besides a very great quantity of rum, cotton, and other articles.

By a letter from Somersetshire we learn, that Bristol is not the only place in the West of England which has been the object of the dire incendiaries, who have lately practised their diabolical arts upon us: Exeter, the antient loyal city of Exeter, has more than once been attempted by them, though happily with little damage.

The price of Bread at Paris, is (according to the standard of this metropolis) at eighteen pence the peck loaf, which is eight pence cheaper than in London.

The last dispatches from Gen. Howe, says a correspondent, bring the disagreeable news to Court of very great desertions in the British army; the soldiers do not enter into the provincial army, but retire to the back settlements, where they meet with every encouragement from the Americans.

A celebrated wit at the West-end of the town being asked, what he thought of the *secession* of above a dozen ladies of fashion withdrawing themselves from two well-known Clubs, on account of the *irregularity of their Patronesses?*—"Why, says he, I think in the long run of caprice, your women of *Ton*, may, at last, *take a frolic to be virtuous.*"

Such is the depravity of the present age, that women of fashion laugh at all kind of decency. It is notorious, that a certain Lady of the first family and connections, now descends to intrigue with a pastry-cook, to the dishonour of her husband, who is said to be one of the cleverest men in the kingdom.

PALMETO SOCIETY.

AS the Twenty-eighth Day of June 1776, will be ever memorable in South-Carolina, for the signal and providential Victory obtained by our gallant Troops, over the formidable Fleet and Army of Great-Britain, at Sullivant's Island; a considerable Number of the Inhabitants of Charles-Town, have associated themselves together, principally for the Purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of that Day, with decent and chearful Festivity: To that End they have procured the Use of Mr. Valk's Long-Room for the Day, where they propose to dine together;

And they hereby give Notice,

That they will be glad of the Company of any Gentlemen, FRIENDS to LIBERTY and Lovers of their Country, who may incline to join them, in commemorating an Action, the most important in its Consequences to this State, the most honourable to our Troops, and the most disgraceful to our Enemies, that has been known since the Commencement of the present arduous Struggle for Liberty.—Tickets for Admission at *Three Dollars* each, must be applied for at least Three Days previous to the Meeting, to any of the Stewards, viz. William Mason or William Johnson, Esqrs. Messrs. John Calvert, James Wakefield, William Valentine, Robert Howard, Richard Cole or George Flagg.

By Order of the Society,
ALEX. ALEXANDER, *Secretary.*

Alexander Alexander,

Begs Leave to acquaint his Friends,

THAT after the Whitsuntide Holidays, he will charge the following Prices for his Pupils, viz. for English Scholars 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per Quarter, and for Latin Scholars double that Sum, exclusive of Pens, Ink, and Firing for the Winter.—The Reasons for this small Augmentation are obvious to every one; it is, however, with Pain he is obliged to adopt this Plan, on Account of some Gentlemen who have employed him for many Years; but if they consider the present Circumstances of the Times, and that this Plan will enable him to confine himself to a smaller Number of Scholars, he is confident they will approve of his Resolution.

LOST about the 27th or 28th of last Month, on the Road from Charles-Town to Purrysburgh,

A Red Morocco Leather Pocket Book,

Marked in gilt Letters with a Gentleman's Name, containing some Papers of Consequence to the Owner, a Miniature Picture set in Gold and edged with Pearl, and upwards of three hundred Pounds in Currency. Any Person who will deliver the Pocket Book and other Articles to the Printer hereof, shall be intitled to the Cash it contained.

THERE is a Vacancy for Schooling a Child on the Bounty of the South-Carolina Society. Apply to JOHN M'CALL, jun. *Clerk.*

ADAM SMITH has rolled before me a young Black Horse, twelve Hands and an half high, branded on the mounting Shoulder R. B. The Owner may prove his Property before WILLIAM MORGAN.

SOUTH CAROLINA, BEAUFORT DISTRICT.

The PRESENTMENTS *of the* GRAND JURY *for the Body of this District at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Assize and General Goal Delivery, begun to be holden at Beaufort, in and for the District of Beaufort, on Wednesday the 30th Day of April, in the Year of Our Lord* 1777.

I. WE present as a Grievance, The ruinous State of the Court-House and Goal, owing, in a great Measure to the Want of a proper Person appointed by proper Authority to take Care of them.

II. We present as a Grievance, The Want of a free and uninterrupted Communication with the Main, for want of proper Cause ways on each Side of the Rivers, and sufficient Boats and Negroes to transport People, the Use of which is evident.

III. We present as a Grievance, The Remissness of Magistrates in executing the Laws against Immorality, the wanton Profanation of God's Name and his Sabbath.

IV. We present James Fallows and Elisabeth Oysterman, both of Prince William's Parish, for living in Adultery; on the Information of Ann Boyden of the said Place.

V. We present Edmund Hyrne and Thomas Rivers, for not keeping white Men on their Plantations, as the Law directs.

And lastly, We beg Leave to return your Honour our Thanks for your comprehensive Charge delivered to us at the Opening of this Session, and to request that these our Presentments may be made public.

JAMES CUTHBERT, *Foreman* (L. S.)
WILLIAM FRIPP, (L. S.)
JOSHUA TOOMER, (L. S.)
DAVID GUERARD, (L. S.)
RICHARD GUERARD, (L. S.)
JOHN GRIMBALL, jun. (L. S.)
WILLIAM STOUTENBURGH, (L. S.)
JOHN BUEL, (L. S.)
NATHANIEL BARNWELL, (L. S.)
BENJAMIN WATTS, (L. S.)
DAVID STONE, (L. S.)
ANTHONY ALBERGOTTIE, (L. S.)
DAVID ADAMS, (L. S.)
JOHN STROBHAR, (L. S.)
JOHN GIVENS, (L. S.)
ISAAC WAIGHT, (L. S.)
JAMES STONE, (L. S.)
JOHN NORTON, (L. S.)

State of South-Carolina.
BEAUFORT DISTRICT.

WHereas at a Court of General Sessions of the Peace, &c. begun and holden at Beaufort, for the District aforesaid, on Wednesday the 30th of April, 1777.

Daniel De Saussure,
James Smith, and
John M'Tier,

Being duly summoned and returned to serve as GRAND JURORS: And,

John Jasper, jun. | *Isaac Laurence,* and
Nathaniel Greene, | *Henry De Saussure,*

As PETIT JURORS,

Made Default, and were noted for Non-appearance:

This is to give Notice,

That the former will be fined in the Sum of *Ten Pounds* Proclamation Money; and the latter in the Sum of *Five Pounds* like Money each, unless they shall make good and sufficient Excuses, on oath, and return the same in the Clerk's Office, in Beaufort, on or before the 30th of November, 1777. W. WOODHOUSE, C. C. S.

N. B. The Clerk is intitled to a Fee on every Excuse.

On Wednesday the 28th Day of May, will be sold at Public Sale, at the House of GEORGE WOOD deceased, near the Exchange,

The real and personal Estate of the Deceased,

CONsisting of the House, as good a Stand for Business as any in Town, sundry Articles of Stationary, a Number of Books on different Subjects, a few very valuable Negroes and Houshold Furniture. The Conditions of the Sale will be declared on said Day.

ANN WOOD, Executrix.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, situated near Ashley-River, containing about 55 Acres and an half, old Measure, more or less, about 14 Miles from Charles-Town; it is well timbered with a Quantity of Live Oak, &c. and joins Lands belonging to William Cattel and John Walter, Esquires. Any Person desirous of viewing the Land, will please to apply to Mr. Abraham Ladson, and for the Terms of Sale, to

WEBB and BENTHAM.

If not sold by the 29th of May, it will on that Day be put up and sold by Public Auction, at their Vendue Store in Broad-Street.

NAVY-BOARD, April 29, 1777.

THE COMMISSIONERS of the NAVY are in want of a Number of

Negro Ship Carpenters or Caulkers.

Any Persons having such to hire by the Year, are desired to apply to EDWARD BLAKE, *First Commissioner.*

WHEREAS the Commissioners of the Markets, from many corroborating Circumstances, have Reason to believe, the good People of this State are greatly imposed on by the Free Negroes, who usually attend the Market to sell Veal, Mutton, &c. on Commission: and as they are desirous in future of redressing so great a Grievance,

They therefore give Notice,

That from and after the 12th Day of May, Inst. no Free Negro or Slave shall be permitted to sell any Thing in the Markets, without a Ticket first obtained, from the Owners of such Calves, Sheep, Hogs, &c. specifying the Prices they are willing to sell at, in order that the Inhabitants may be satisfied whether the Owners or Sellers are the Extortioners.

N. B. A Ticket was lately produced to the Commissioners, wherein the *moderate* Price of *Four Pounds Ten Shillings* per Hundred for Corn Blades, and *Twenty-five Shillings* per Pound for fresh Butter, was limited by the Proprietor; and another Ticket, limiting the Butcher to *Five Pounds* per Quarter, for hind Quarters, and *Four Pounds* per Quarter, for fore Quarters of Mutton.—No General Ticket, in future, will be allowed to Negroes who sell in and about the Market.

American Intelligence.

FISH-KILL, *March* 27.

OUR post at Peck's Kill, since the removal of the militia of the eastern States, has been in a manner, in a defenceless situation, there being only part of two regiments stationed there, under the command of General M'Dougal, amounting to about 250 men. The enemy having received intelligence of this, formed an expedition thither, with a view to take or destroy the stores belonging to the Continent that were deposited there. Accordingly on Sunday last they appeared, with a frigate, four transports, and several other small vessels in the bay, and landed about 1000 men, with several pieces of cannon. Gen. M'Dougal not thinking it prudent to hazard a battle with such an unequal force, and not having seasonable advice of the enemy's movement, was under the necessity of destroying the stores, to prevent their falling into their hands, and retired about two miles to a pass in the Highlands, carrying with him his baggage and military stores; his advanced guard being stationed at Cortlandt's house in the valley. The enemy the same day took possession of the village, and remained close in their quarters the next day in the afternoon, when a party of them consisting of about 200 men, possessed themselves of a height a little south of Cortlandt's. The General having received a reinforcement from Col. Gransvoort's regiment of about 80 men, under the command of Lieutenant Col. Willet, permitted them to attempt to dispossess the enemy from that eminence. Col. Willet having accordingly made the necessary disposition, advanced with his small party with the greatest firmness and resolution, and made the attack.

The enemy instantly fled with the greatest precipitation, leaving three men dead on the field, and the whole body, panic struck, betook themselves to their shipping, embarking under cover of the night; and by the last accounts they had sailed down the river. Before they embarked, they gave out, that they intended to stop at Tarry Town, in their way down, and attempt to destroy our magazine of forage at Wright's mills. Upon their evacuating the place General M'Dougal took possession of his former quarters, and detached a party of men to watch their motions.

The enemy on this occasion have been exceedingly disappointed, as they have not been able to carry off any of the stores left behind by our men, and no other booty than about 40 sheep and 8 or 10 head of cattle, with which they were supplied by our good friends the Tories. Never did troops exhibit more firmness and resolution than our little army did on this occasion. Notwithstanding the disparity in numbers was great, and the measure absolutely necessary, it was with the utmost reluctance they retired to the hills. As usual, these heroes of Britain have burnt some houses, plundered the inhabitants of what they could conveniently take with them, frightened the women and children, and raised the spirits of their Tory brethren in the neighbourhood, but which, alas, as is always the case, when unnaturally elated, are now again proportionably depressed.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 8.

A gentleman from camp informs, that the British troops at South-Amboy, in number about three thousand, last Tuesday morning, embarked on board several transports, and sailed out of Sandy-Hook, under convoy of three men of war, but in the evening they returned, and disembarked under cover of the night on Staaten-Island. This manœuvre, it is supposed, was intended to make the appearance of a reinforcement from Europe, and which the Tories have industriously reported to be real.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 12.

THE last Advices from the American Camp are of the 14th of April,—it was then in a very good state, and in the best situation to oppose General Howe should he again make the Attempt to pass through New-Jersey to gain Possession of the City of Philadelphia, which was apprehended from a Motion he had made towards South-Amboy.——On the 13th the Enemy came out of Brunswick, with an Intent to surprize General Lincoln at Bound Brook, and had like to have effected their Design, by the Carelessness of the Militia Guard upon one of the Fords of the Rariton; but the General got Notice of their Approach time enough to withdraw himself and most of his Men to the Mountain just in the Rear of the Town, with the Loss of two Pieces of Artillery, Lieutenants Fergusson and Trumbull, and about twenty of Col. Procter's Regiment. A Party of Horse was pushed so suddenly upon them, that they could not possibly get off. The enemy staid about an Hour and Half, and then went back to Brunswick. Gen. Lincoln took his Post again, with a Reinforcement.

Since the above, it is reported, That a Skirmish had happened between some American and British Troops, in which the former took 107 Prisoners, and 6 Field Pieces.

Other Advices from the Northward are, That a malignant Disorder having for some Time prevailed among the Troops at Brunswick, the whole of them were marched out for one Day, during which every necessary Step was taken to cleanse and purify the Town, amongst others the burning down half of the Barracks; was one; and that in the Evening the Troops returned.——That the Hon. Continental Congress have ordered a Monument to be erected in Boston in Honour of Major General Warren, and another in Virginia, in Honour of Brigadier Mercer; and that the eldest Son of the former, and the youngest of the latter, be educated at the Expence of the United States.——That a Camp is forming near the City of Philadelphia, to which the Militia of Pennsylvania will, when called upon, repair; Arms, Tents, and the necessary Camp Equipage, &c. being provided.——That on the 10th of April, in the Morning, the Ship Morris, Capt. Anderson, was chased into the Mouth of Delaware Bay by a Frigate; the Roebuck, lying in the Road, made after her. That Captain Anderson, ran his Ship ashore near the Light-House, the Ships continually firing upon him, which Fire he bravely returned for three Hours. That the Ships then sent three Boats, which were beat off by the Morris. That Capt. Anderson landed his Packet for the Congress, which was sent up by two French Gentlemen, when finding he could defend the Ship no longer, he laid a Train and blew her up, but fell in the Attempt. That the Roebuck remained in the Road on the 11th, and two Frigates at Anchor upon the lower Part of the Brown.—That there had been a second Flag from the Roebuck; and the Officer said, they expected their whole Squadron in shortly.—That the two Ships at the Brown, the same Day made sail up the Bay.——That on the 14th there were 9 of the Enemy's Ships of War in Delaware, viz. 3 in Whore-Kile Road, 3 at the Middle, and 3 at the Narrows. At Noon the same Day, the Alarm-Guns being fired, gave Notice, that a Fleet of Transports then appeared off the Capes.——That James Molesworth the Traitor, had been executed at the Time appointed; and before his Execution made some Discoveries, in Consequence of which several other Persons had been seized.

The Continental Ship of War Reprisal, Capt. Weeks, has carried into France, five more English Prizes, (since the two taken on her Passage, with the Hon. Dr. Franklin on board) one of them the Swallow Packet, Capt. Copeland, in an Engagement with whom Capt. Weeks's first Lieutenant lost an Arm.

The Continental Brig of War Cabot, Capt. Olney, has been driven ashore, on the Coast of Nova-Scotia, by the Milford Frigate, Capt. Mowatt, of 28 Guns.—How it has happened, is so differently related, that we shall suspend giving any Particulars, until a proper Inquiry shall have been made.

It has been hinted from Nova-Scotia, that an Expedition is intended this Spring by the Enemy against Falmouth, in order to take Possession of Casco-Bay.

The Brig Polly, of this State, Paul Predon, Master, writes, that he was taken on the 9th of March last, at Turk's Island, by a Tender to the King's armed Brigantine Badger, of 6 Four-Pounders, 2 Swivels, and 25 Men, commanded by Lieut. Philip Troth, and carried into Port-Royal, Jamaica.—While Capt. Predon lay at Turks-Island, the Badger, or Tenders, of which one or other is always lying there, took two Sloops and an armed Scooner belonging to St. Croix, a Scooner from Boston, a Scooner from Jamaica, and a Sloop from St. Eustatius, belonging to Bermuda: In short, they paid no Regard to Colours, but indiscriminately took Danes, Dutch, French, Americans, and even West-Indians, all that came for Salt, and sent them to Jamaica as Prizes.

Three Foreign armed Ships and a Snow are arrived in this State, with military Stores and valuable Cargoes of European Goods.

The Richmond British Frigate has retaken, and on the 22d of March carried into Antigua, the Ship Mercury, William Seaton, Master, of and from Bristol for that Port, which had been taken on the 27th of December, by the Privateer Sloop Rover, of Salem, Abijah Boden Commander.

The Brune Frigate of 32 Guns, and the Merlin Sloop of 14 (both British Men of War,) about ten Days ago put 42 American Prisoners ashore at Cape Fear, staid two Days there to take in Water, and then put to Sea again.

The Sloop Delight, Jasper Griffin Master, from this Port, bound for St. Croix, is taken and carried into Tortola.

A Scooner from New-England, belonging to this State, arrived about ten Days ago, we hear, had been taken on her Passage by a Tender to the Lively Man of War, and refloted as not worth keeping.

The Master of a French Vessel from Cape Francois, for Mississippi, which put into one of our Inlets last Week, on her Passage met with the Homeward-bound Jamaica Fleet, under Convoy of the Maidstone, an officer of which strictly examined his Papers.

It is certain, that a Fleet has sailed from Jamaica, under Convoy; for a Brigantine, which came out with them, arrived at New-Providence, the beginning of last Week.

The Master of a Vessel from near Rhode-Island, says, when he came away, it was generally believed, that the British Troops there had been reimbarked and were gone to reinforce Gen. Howe, at New-York; and that Images had been set up in several Places to pass for Centinels.

On Monday last put into this Port to refit, having sprung a Leak, hurt her Rudder, and received some other Damage, in a Storm she met with after coming out from Hispaniola, the Frigate Le Marquis de la Chalotais, of Nantes, commanded by Monsr. de Foligné, Deschalonge.—This Frigate, on her Passage from France to Hispaniola, on the 11th of April last, meeting with the Sturdy Beggar Privateer, Capt. M'Keel, of Baltimore, in Maryland, with a Prize Ship, called the St. George, late of London, Moore late Master, having 400 Slaves on board, Monsr. de Foligné took the Prize under his Convoy, and conducted her to a safe Port in the Quarter of Fort Dauphin, whereby she was prevented from being retaken by three Jamaica Cruizers, which they fell in with off Cape Isabella.

Last Week, Leander, a free Negro Butcher, was tried and convicted, by a Magistrate and Freeholders, of Extortion in the Lower Market, in selling Veal at 40s. a Leg or Loin, while possessed of a Ticket from the Owner to dispose of them at 30s. and sentenced to pay, besides the Charges of Prosecution, a Fine of 50l. for the Use of the Poor, and to suffer One Month Imprisonment.—Thus, by the spirited Exertions of the present Commissioners, we see a Beginning made, to remedy the Abuses that have been too long practised, with Impunity, in the Markets.

Last Thursday died, aged 63 Years, Lionel Chalmers, Esq; M. D.—an able, experienced, humane and charitable Physician,—a very respectable Character in the Literary World,—a most valuable Member of the Community.

Yesterday se'nnight Mr. James M'Call was married to Miss Anne Dart, Daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Dart, Esq;—On Thursday, John Barnwell, jun. Esq; to Miss Anne Hutson, Daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Hutson; and M. William Wayne, to Miss Esther Trezevant, Daughter of the late Mr. Daniel Trezevant.—And Yesterday, George Cogdell, Esq; a Captain in the First Regiment of Riflemen, to Miss Stevens, only Daughter of John Stevens, Esq; Secretary to the late General Post-Office.

A Baltimore Journal of the 25th of March, affords us the following Piece of Intelligence, viz. "The *patriotic* JAMES RIVINGTON, Printer, who raised the British Tyrant's Standard on the *durable* Foundation of a News-Paper, and prophetically hung *himself* in Effigy on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, has lately returned from Transportation, with *a new Set of Types*, in order to assist in the *Conquest* of America, or offer himself a Martyr to his Principles.—Without the Abilities of a *Maubert*, he now publishes again, on Thursdays, a *free impartial* and *authentic* News-Paper, on the Plan of the renowned BRUSSELS GAZETTE. An amazing Circulation of near THIRTY Miles, will be the *immediate* Reward of his indefatigable Zeal!"

The following Paragraph is taken from an Antigua News-Paper, of the 2d of April, (which also contains many curious Specimens of the Manhattan Talents of the New-York Printer.)—"New-York, Feb. 24. The Rebels, from an Opinion, that the Ships of War would not venture out to Sea during the Winter, have ordered their Cargoes and Supplies to be brought in at that Season. Their Disappointment may be conceived, when it is known, that in some of their principal Harbours, they have not had the Arrival of a Ship for these Two Months.—Several Prizes, taken by his Majesty's Ships, have been sent into Port, within the Course of the Week. The Slips about the Town are filled with Vessels of this sort; and it is said, they amount to near or quite 200 Sail, many of them very valuable."

Articles of Intelligence from English Prints to the 1st of February, found on board a Bristol Brig, taken and carried into Boston.—That a strong Watch was kept at Liverpool every Night, from 5 o'Clock to 7 in the Morning, to prevent, if possible, the Town, Dock, Pier, Bason, or any other Place in the Harbour from being consumed.—That a Reward of £1000 had been offered, by the Lords of the Admiralty, for discovering the Person or Persons concerned in the Fire of Portsmouth Dock.—That Lord Howe was fixed on to be Treasurer of the Navy.—That a Bill had passed the House of Commons for granting Letters of Mark to private Ships to take all Vessels belonging to the States of America.—That the Mayor of York had received a Letter threatening to burn his House, and also the Mansion-House, in Case the Press Gangs were not sent out of the City of London by the last Tuesday in January.—And that the Press in London was so exceedingly hot, that even Hackney-Coachmen were taken off their Stands, and carried on board Tenders.

We are informed, That there was lately as hot a Press in Jamaica as in London, and attended with the Loss of several Lives.

The Inhabitants of Ireland having lately been numbered by Order of Government, it was found that the Four Colonies contained as under,

	Protestants.	Papists.
Connaught	83,718	246,142
Leinster	214,173	474 863
Munster	134 063	491,738
Ulster	379,217	194 602
	751,169	1,407,345
		751,169
Total Number of Souls,		2,158,514

To be Sold at Public Vendue,
On Thursday the 15th Inst. April, at Mr. Rose's Wharf,
Two New Barges,

THE Property of the Ship-Carpenter, lately employed by the state of Georgia, now by this,——being as complete Boats as any in America of their Size, each upwards of 30 Feet long, and rowing with 12 Oars.

To be Hired by the Month,
A young healthy Negro Wench,
Who has a good Breast of Milk. Enquire of the Printer.

For SALE,

On Tuesday the 3d of June 1777, beginning between the Hours of Ten and Eleven o'Clock, A. M. at the Plantation of the late JAMES RUSSEL, of St. Thomas's Parish, Irish-Town, deceased,

THE Goods and Chattels belonging to said Estate, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, a riding Chair, Horse-Cart, a Quantity of old Iron, Carpenters Tools, Houshold Furniture and sundry other Articles.

Likewise will be Sold,

On Monday the 23d of June, 1777, between the Hours of Ten and Eleven o'Clock, A. M. by Public Auction, at the Exchange in Charles-Town,

A young Negro Fellow,

Who understands something of the Carpenters and Coopers Businesses, and is a very good Cook for a plain Dish; A young, handy, industrious House-Wench, with two Children, the one a Girl about five Years old, the other a Boy at the Breast: Also a complete Chest of Carpenter's Tools, the like is not to be had in this State.—The Conditions of the Sale are, Cash only.

BENJAMIN RUSSEL, Administrator.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. *William Roberts*, deceased, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, are requested to discharge the same as soon as possible; and those having Demands against the said Estate, are desired to send in their Accounts, properly attested, to

ANN ROBERTS, Administratrix.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES BOLTON deceased, by Bond, Note, or open Account, are desired to pay off or settle the same, by the first Day of August next, as every Account then unsettled will positively be sued for, without Exception. Those who have any Demands against the said Estate, are desired to send them in for Payment. AGNES BOLTON, Executrix.

N. B. Any Person that may take Freight in the Scooner belonging to the above Estate, is hereby informed, that they must run their own Risk, as to any Accident that may happen.

RUN away from the Distillery at Rumney, Three Negroes, viz. YORK, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and about 26 Years old; JACK, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high; these two had on blue Jackets, white Negro Cloth Trowsers, Osnabrugs Shirts, and each an Iron Clog on his Leg. CATO, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, about 32 Years old, has a Blemish in one of his Eyes. They are all well known on Charles-Town Neck.——Whoever will bring them, or either of them, to the Work-house, or to the Subscriber in Charles-Town, shall be paid Ten Pounds for each of them. NATHANIEL RUSSELL.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM Dr. Haig's Plantation, on the 5th of April last, a short, well-made, BLACK GELDING, about 14 Hands and an half high, with a Hog Mane, a white Spot on his Forehead, branded on the mounting Shoulder something like ∩ lately chafed with the Saddle, on both Shoulders, and those blacker than his Back, with some white Hairs mixed, said to be seven Years old, paces under the Saddle, and trots in the Chair. Whoever delivers said Gelding to me, at Stono, shall be handsomely rewarded. ANDREW MARR.

Charlestown, May 2d, 1777.

MORREABLE to the Directions of an Act of the General Assembly of this State to regulate the Price and Assize of Bread, &c.

I HAVE enquired the Price of Flour, and find that imported from the Northern States to be at Nine Pounds per Hundred Pounds Weight; and Carolina Flour at Six Pounds, both being used by the Bakers, at which Price the Half-Crown Loaves must weigh as follows, viz.

Of Northward Flour.	lb.	oz.	Of Carolina Flour.	lb.	oz.
White, -	1	3	White, -	1	12
Wheaten, -	1	11	Wheaten, -	2	10
Household, -	2	4	Household, -	3	2

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take Notice.

GEORGE SHEED, Commissary-General.

For Sunbury, in Georgia, to sail in all this Week,

The BRIG Comet,

ALEXANDER CURLING, Master.

FOR Freight or Passage apply on board, at Greme's Wharf. Ten Pounds Reward will be given by said Master to any Person who will discover who stole an English Clinch-built Moses, from along side the Brig; she was about 13 or 14 Feet Keel; her Upperworks painted red, her Bottom payed with Pitch, and a Pudding round her Gunwale.

JANE CUYLER, by the Advice of her Friends in Carolina, has removed from Savannah to Charles-Town, and has taken a convenient House in Elliott-street, opposite Mr John Benfield's, where she purposes to keep a private Boarding House. A good Price by the Year or Month will be given for an approved Cook and Washer-Woman.

TO BE SOLD by public Outcry, on *Tuesday* the 27th Instant, at the Dwelling house of the late *Richard Lambton*, Esq; deceased;

ALL the Household Furniture, Plate, China, Linen, &c. of the said Deceased; Also 11 House Negroes. Conditions of the Sale to be Cash, before the Property is altered or removed.

All Persons having Demands on the Estate of the said Deceased, are desired to send them in without Delay, properly attested; and those indebted to the Estate, on Bond, Note or otherwise, are requested to make speedy Payment, to

ALEXANDER INGLIS, *Attorney to Alexander Wright, Esq; Administrator on the said Estate.*

May 4th, 1777.

TO BE SOLD, Wholesale or Retail,

For CASH or PRODUCE only.

By LEWIS LESTARGETTE,

THREE CARGOES of GOODS directly from *Europe*, amongst which are the following Articles, viz. Good Claret in casks, 3 and 4 years old Ditto in *Spanish* Wines in bottles, old Brandy,—thin Broad Cloths, with Buttons and suitable Trimmings,—Checks, Osnabrugs, Dorsets of different colours, black Everlasting, superfine white and coloured Calimanco, Flannel, variety of shirting and sheeting Linens, Cambricks and Lawns, brown Cambrick for mens wear, corded and plain Dimities, bird eye diaper Tabling and Napkining, pocket Handkerchers of all prices, beaver and coarse Hats,—men, women and children's (white and coloured) thread, cotton and silk Hose—thread pavillion Gauze, diaper and holland Tapes, worsted Bindings, Threads of all sorts, waistcoat & shirt Buttons, Ladies silk & Morocco Pumps Girls Morocco Ditto, a few light Silks for ladies gowns, white & black Mode for Ladies Hats, silk Umbrellos, men & womens leather Gloves, thread & silk Gloves & Mitts, flowered, stripe & plain Gauzes, bordered gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons, blond Lace, Edgings & Footings, skeleton Wire for caps, ladies fashionable dressed and undressed Caps, pearl Necklaces & Earrings, figured & plain Ribbons, Pins & Needles, Hair Pins, ladies tortoise shell Combs, Ivory & Horn Combs of all sizes, sewing Silks, Knitting Needles and Thread, silk Laces,—China Dishes & Plates, Tureens, punch Bowls, break all Cups & Saucers, Tumblers & wine Glasses, a few neat Officers Fusils and Couteaux-de-Chasse, Belts to ditto, Officers gold & silver Epaulettes, black Feathers for ditto, Surgeons Instruments, Drugs & Medicines, Razors & Strops, Pen & other Knives, Scissars of all sizes & prices, Gartering, ready made coarse & fine Shirts, Whips of many kinds, cloaths & shoe Brushes, house Brooms, scented & plain Hair Powder, powder Boxes & Puffs, Iron Locks, Hoes, Spades, Axes, Pick-axes, saws, &c. Russia and other Duck, Cordage, Sail Twine, gilt Pinchbeck & other metal Buckles, Sadlery, Window Glass, Linseed Oil, Paints in general and paint Brushes, buck & duck Shot, writing & cartridge Paper, Registers, Quills, sealing Wax & Waters, Ink Stands of a new and curious invention, Ink in bottles, Spices of all sorts, Almonds in the shell, Raisins, Prunes, Anchovies, Olives & Pickles, Fruits preserved in brandy, Anniseed & other Cordial Waters, Corks, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, *Jamaica* RUM, muscovado & loaf SUGAR, and COFFEE.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

On Friday the 16th Instant, at my Room in Church-Street, precisely at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon,

Several Valuable Tracts of Land, viz.

ONE Tract containing 293 Acres, old Measure, Part of the Fair Lawn Barony, on Cooper River, 60 Acres exceeding good for Rice, joining S. W. on the high Road and Lands sold to Mrs. Mary Broughton; about a Quarter of a Mile from a good Landing.——One Tract of 300 Acres of Pine Barren, about two Miles Distance from the above.——Two Tracts, one 250 the other 300 Acres, on the East Side of Wateree-River, in Craven County, upon a Branch of Santee, N. W. on Land laid out to Matthew Singleton.——Two Tracts, one 514 the other 512 Acres, Part of Fair-Lawn Barony. All these Lands good for Corn, Rice and Indico. Also,

Three very valuable Tracts of Land upon Okatee Creek, on the Devil's Elbow Barony; and also Four Tracts on ditto Barony, upon the River May. Plats of said Lands may be seen, and further Information had of

JACOB VALK.

On Friday the 16th of May, Instant, will be sold at my Room, in Church-Street, precisely at Twelve o'Clock,

Thirteen very valuable Field Slaves.

The Purchaser may have Twelve Months Credit, paying Interest, and giving Bond with approved Security.

JACOB VALK.

OUR Copartnership ending this Day, by ALEXANDER GILLON retiring from Business, we request every Person indebted to us, to settle with JOHN SPLATT CRIPPS and FLORIAN CHARLES MAY; and those to whom we are indebted are desired to call on them for Payment, on or before the first of August next.

ALEX GILLON and Co.

I Shall be much obliged to those who are indebted to me to settle their Accounts with Mess. Cripps and May, before the first of August next, particularly those on open Account or Notes, and for Interest due on their Bonds,

ALEXANDER GILLON.

WANTS Employ, a young Man who writes and understands the French and English Languages. He can be well recommended. Any Gentleman desirous to employ such a Person, will please to apply to the Printer hereof.

A Man every Way qualified to command a Vessel in any Part of the World, is actually in Want of a Birth. He is a Foreigner and does not speak the English Language very fluently; on which Account he is more particularly fit for the West-Indian or European Trade. He can give any Satisfaction that may be required of his Capacity and Integrity, being well known here by People of Credit. Inquire of the Printer.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subscriber, the 22d of April last,

A large Chesnut-Sorrel Horse,

Betwixt 15 and 16 Hands high, and branded. Whoever will deliver the said Horse to me at Dorchester, shall receive a Reward of Ten Pounds currency: If Stolen by a white Person, a further Reward of Fifty Pounds will be given on Conviction of the Offender.

DANIEL DROZE.

N. B. He has a Snip in his Forehead, several saddle Spots on his Back, and one hind Hoof white.

The six Thousand Tickets,

IN

The UNITED STATES LOTTERY,

Received for sale in the States of South Carolina and Georgia, having just come to the Hands of the Subscribers,

THEY request, that all Persons intending to become Adventurers in said Lottery, will be expeditious in their Purchases, as the Managers advise, that the Drawing will positively begin at the time appointed by the Hon. the Continental Congress, and which was the *Tenth* Day of this present Month.

LEVINUS CLARKSON,
JOHN DORSIUS.
JOSIAH SMITH jun.

Charles-Town, April 21, 1777.

N. B Such Persons as have received Receipts for their Numbers purchased, by returning them now, will have Tickets in their Room.

One Hundred Negroes

Are wanted on Hire for the Public Works, for any Time (agreeable to the Owners) not exceeding one Year.

PERSONS willing to engage for any Number of the above one hundred, are desired to apply in Charles-Town, to

DANIEL CANNON, or
JOHN CALVERT.

April 26, 1777.

Fort Moultrie, April 25, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons having Demands upon Colonel CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, on Account of the First South Carolina Regiment of Infantry, on Continental Establishment, that they do immediately make them known to the Pay-master of said Regiment,

JOHN SANDFORD DART.

Harpsicords *and* Guitars,

Or other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS TUNED,

AND

CLOCKS of every Kind Repaired and Cleaned,

By the Subscriber, next Door to the Scots Meeting.

JOHN MILLS.

JAMES PATTERSON, in King-street,

Has to dispose of

A very good Assortment of FILES.

FOR SALE,

The Plantation whereon the Subscriber resides,

In St. John's Parish, known by the Name of SEATON,

Twenty six Miles distant from Charles-Town,

CONtaining twelve hundred Acres more or less, two hundred of which are effected good Rice Land, with Water at command to overflow the Whole; a Part of the Provision Land cleared and under a good Fence, the remainder well timbered with Oak and Hickory: Convenient to a Landing on the Premises, are two exceeding good Dwelling-Houses, one in good Repair, with every necessary Accommodation.——The Tract will admit of two Settlements, and will be divided if more agreeable to the Purchaser. For Particulars enquire of

THOMAS BROUGHTON, jun.

St. John's Berkley County, 18th April, 1777.

ANY Tradesman who is capable of executing a genteel Altar-piece for this Church, and is willing to undertake the same immediately; or to glaze the Windows, and plaister and whitewash the Inside, is desired to apply to Captain John Cordes, in the said Parish, or to Dr. William Keith, jun. in Charles-Town, who will more particularly inform any, whom it may suit, to undertake the same.

FRENCH TONGUE.

MRS. SODY presents her Compliments to the Ladies, and acquaints them, that she has taken a House in Tradd-Street, next Door to Mrs. Dewar's, where she intends to teach the FRENCH LANGUAGE.—She solicits their Favours, in hopes her Pronunciation, Mode, and Assiduity, will, upon Trial, merit Encouragement.

P. S. Those to whom it will be more agreeable, may be waited on at their own Houses.

DAVID-LEWIS IMER, and Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store in Tradd-Street, lately occupied by Messrs. George Mathews and Co.

DEMARARA Rum, Northward ditto, Muscovado and Loaf Sugar, Syrup, Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, Checks, Stripes, Osnabrugs, Linens, Holland Sheeting, Rouans, Damask Napkins, Serge Delroy, Waistcoat Shapes, Chintzes and Callicoes, Mens and Womens Silk, Cotton and Thread Hose, Ribbons, Threads, Pins, Needles, Tapes, Hanover Lace, Mens Hats, Shoes, Ladies neat mounted Fans, Hand, Cross-cut and Whip-saw Files, Alemonds, Raisins, Currants, dried Figs, Salt-petre, &c. &c.

JOHN WEBB and JAMES BENTHAM,

Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of

WEBB and *BENTHAM*,

PURPOSE to dispose of Dry Goods, Rum, Sugar, Negroes, Lands, Household Furniture, &c. by Auction, on the usual Terms. Those, Friends or others, who may be so obliging as to favour them with Commissions, may rely on their utmost Efforts for their Interest, and the strictest Punctuality in the settlement of their Accounts. Their Counting House is kept in Broad-Street, opposite Messrs. Downes and Lee.

JOHN WEBB,
JAMES BENTHAM.

April 21, 1777.

ERASMUS AUDLEY *and* WILLIAM HOPKINS,

Having entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of

AUDLEY and *HOPKINS*,

PURPOSE carrying on the Factorage Business, for the Sale of the Country Produce. Those, of their Friends or others, who may please to employ them with the Disposal of their Crops, may rely on their utmost Efforts for their Interest, and the strictest Punctuality in the Settlement of their Accounts: Their Counting House is kept in Bedon's Alley, at the House lately occupied by Messrs. Robert Stott and Company.

N. B. Mr. Wainwright's Boat will take in any Rice that may be sent them from Dorchester.

BROUGHT to the Subscriber, by a Negro Boy belonging to Mr. Thomas Young, A few Yards of Homespun Cloth:—It is supposed to be stolen from some Person at the Four Holes, tho' said to be found in Church-street in this Town. The Person who lost it, may have it again, paying for this Advertisement, on applying to

JOSEPH VERREE.

Dorchester, April 25, 1777.

AS little or no Notice has been taken of my former Advertisement, this is for the last Time to request all Persons having any Demands against the Estate of JAMES WHITE deceased, formerly of Santee, to bring in their Accounts properly attested, by the 20th Day of June next, at which Time a Dividend will be made among the Creditors of the Monies now in the Subscriber's Hands.—Those who do not avail themselves of this Notice will be excluded from any Share of the same.

MARY WHITE, Administratrix.

To be SOLD, at Private Sale,

THE House and Lot where the Subscriber lately lived, in Ansonborough, containing in Front of King-street, one hundred Feet, and in Depth to Wentworth-street, one hundred and fifty Feet. On the Premises are, a very neat Dwelling-House, in complete repair, a large Store-Room, Kitchen, Wash-House, Wood House, Chair-House and Stable, large enough to contain two Chairs and three Horses, a Well of exceeding good Water, and a large Garden, at present filled with a Variety of Vegetables and Fruit Trees.—If not sold by the 9th of May, it will then be put up and sold at Public Sale, at Webb and Bentham's Vendue Store, in Broad-street.

JAMES BENTHAM.

Also to be Let, a Pew in the North-Gallery of St. Michael's Church.

THE Subscriber acquaints his old Customers and others, that he now has, and purposes constantly to keep ready, a sufficient Quantity of

Drawing Boot Legs,

Not inferior to any ever imported, which he makes at his Old Shop in Union street continued, for Ready Money.

He will either purchase or take apprentice one or two Negro Boys, to learn the Shoe-making Business. He likewise wants two good Negro Shoemakers, on hire, for whom good Wages and punctual Pay will be given.

JOHN MATTHEWS.

Congarees, April 20, 1777.

BOSHEY HOOFMAN tolls a Sorrel Mare, about 13 Hands and an half high, with a bald Face, six Years old, branded on the mounting Buttock H-3-o, a natural Trotter.

SAMUEL DULLIS informs me of a light Dun Horse, 14 Hands high, seven Years old, paces, trots, and canters, branded on the off Buttock JR, a dull Brand on the off Shoulder not legible, had on a large Bell, stamped NR on the Staple.

JACOB LEVER tolls a Black Horse, 13 Hands high, 9 Years old, has a Star in his Face, one white Foot, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock T. B. a natural Pacer, and has a bushy Mane.

MICHAEL RHINE tolls a Bay Horse, 14 Hands high, 7 Years old, paces and trots, has a Star and a Snip, Hog-backed and Goose-rumped, branded on the mounting Buttock M.

ABRAHAM SEE tolls an old Bay Horse, with a Star and Snip, has three white Feet, paces and trots, 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Shoulder YY. has some Saddle Spots. The Owners may prove their Properties before

RALPH HUMPHREYS, J. P.

MR. THOMAS WARING, senior, informs me of a Black Horse, branded on the mounting Shoulder and Buttock TF, having strayed into the Plantation of the Estate of Archer Waring, at the Cypress.

Taken up near Dorchester, a Bay Horse, about 14 Hands high, branded on the mounting Buttock, somewhat like R.

The Owners may prove their Properties before

WILLIAM MORGAN.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.

SUPPLEMENT

To The Gazette of the State of *South-Carolina*. [No. 2060.]

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1777.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 16.

Copy of a Letter from Lord CORNWALLIS *to General* WASHINGTON, *dated Brunswick, April* 3, 1777.

SIR,

I INCLOSE to you a paper which Lieutenant Colonel Walcott delivered yesterday to Lieutenant Colonel Harrison, and which Lieutenant Col. Harrison did not then think proper to receive. I am, Sir, with due respect, your most obedient humble servant,

CORNWALLIS.

General WASHINGTON, &c. &c. &c. (Copy.)

Demand, &c. by Lieutenant Colonel Walcott, April 2, 1777, *of* RETURN *of* PRISONERS.

WHEREAS General Washington did, in his letter to General Howe, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1776, declare that he was authorised to propose, and he did in the said letter accordingly propose, a general exchange of all prisoners of war, in the manner and upon the terms following, viz. officers for officers of equal rank, soldier for soldier, and citizen for citizen." To which proposal his Excellency Gen. Sir William Howe did, in his answer of the first of August following, accede and agree. And whereas, in pursuance of this agreement, Gen. Sir William Howe, relying upon the honour and good faith of Gen. Washington, for the due and punctual performance thereof on his part, hath, at several times, sent and delivered over to Gen. Washington, as will fully appear from the lists with them transmitted, a number of officers on their parole, and upwards of two thousand two hundred privates, of the enemy, his prisoners; and who, as well officers as privates, are still to be considered as such until they shall be regularly exchanged, officers for officers of equal rank, and the privates by a like number of those now in the possession of Gen. Washington; some of whom, having been taken before, or about the time of concluding the agreement, have, in direct violation thereof, been detained as prisoners for full eight months, and others taken in the latter end of December and in the beginning of January last, have been in the like condition of prisoners for three months; none, or very few of whom, have hitherto been sent in, in return or exchange of the number of prisoners sent by General Howe to General Washington: I Lieutenant Colonel William Walcott, vested with full powers for this among other purposes, do therefore, in the most positive and peremptory manner insist and demand from General Washington the full and due performance of the agreement above recited; and consequently, the speedy and immediate release of all prisoners of war, whether British, Hessians, Waldeckers, Provincials or Canadians, as well officers as soldiers, now in his possession, or so far as they shall or may go towards the exchange of those sent and delivered over to General Washington. And whereas there are still in the possession of Gen. Sir William Howe a very considerable number of officers, and a number of privates of the enemy, prisoners, unexchanged; I do farther require and demand of General Washington, that so soon as he shall have completed the exchange of those already delivered over to him, agreeable to my requisition and demand for that purpose, he shall proceed to the exchange of these last mentioned officers and privates, in conformity to the agreement of the 30th of July and 1st of August, 1776; to the execution of which the groundless and unprecedented objections offered on the part of General Washington by Lieut. Col. Harrison, cannot with any degree of reason or consistently with common sense, be allowed or admitted as obstacles. The one, that "the whole of the prisoners contained in the Commissary's lists, and delivered over to Gen. Washington, should not be accounted for, because many of them died on their return to the place of their destination, and many immediately after their arrival." Posterior therefore confessedly, from the objection itself as stated, to their being delivered over to Gen. Washington. All of whom therefore must be, and all of whom, this objection notwithstanding, I do again require and demand to be exchanged, according to the express terms of the agreement, "soldier for soldier," for every man delivered over to the person who received them for and on the behalf of Gen. Washington: The other, "the case of Lieut. Col. Lee," whose release Gen. Washington might with greater propriety demand, whenever, within the terms of the said agreement, "officers for officers of equal rank," he shall have in his possession an officer of rank equal to the reputed rank of the gentleman in question; but until that happens, the demand and objection upon this subject are at least premature. I do moreover expect and demand, that an immediate and categorical answer shall be given to these just and reasonable requisitions and demands. Given at the house of the Rev. Mr. Beech, in the township of Hillsborough, the second day of April, one thousand seven hundred seventy and seven.

W. WALCOTT, Lieut. Col.

To General WASHINGTON, &c. &c. (Copy.)

SIR, *Morristown, April* 9, 1777.

I TAKE the liberty of transmitting you a copy of a paper addressed to me by Lieut. Col. Walcott of your army, which came inclosed in a letter from Lieut. Gen. Lord Cornwallis. It is with peculiar regret I am constrained to observe, that this illiberal performance of Col. Walcott obviously calculated to answer a less generous purpose than that of merely effecting an exchange——contains a gross misrepresentation of facts, and is a palpable deviation from that delicate line, which I expected would mark his conduct as a man of candor and ingenuity.

That gentleman has censured two articles insisted on by me through Lieut. Col. Harrison, at their meeting on the 30th ult. as groundless, unprecedented, and inconsistent with any degree of reason or common sense, though founded, as I conceive, in the clearest principles of equity and justice.—Not contenting himself with this, which would have given me no concern, he has assumed the privilege of mutilating and misstating those articles, in such a manner as to change their meaning, and to adopt them to the unfair conclusions he wished to establish.

Having premised these things, and being charged in direct and positive terms by Col. Walcott, who acted under your authority, with a violation of the agreement made between us for the exchange of prisoners, and called upon for a performance of the same; I think it necessary to explain the motives of my conduct, and the grounds on which those articles or objections stand.

In respect to the first, I freely repeat, that I do not hold myself bound either by the spirit of the agreement, or by the principles of justice, to account for those prisoners, who, from the rigour and severity of their treatment, were in so emaciated and languishing a state at the time they came out, as to render their death almost certain and inevitable; and which, in many instances, happened while they were returning to their homes, and in many others after their arrival. You must be sensible, that our engagement, as well as all others of the kind, though in letter it expresses only an equality of rank and number, as the rule of exchange, yet it necessarily implies a regard to the general principles of mutual compensation and advantage. This is inherent in its nature—is the voice of reason, and no stipulation, as to the condition in which prisoners should be returned, was requisite. Humanity dictated, that their treatment should be such as their health and comfort demanded, and where her laws have been duly respected, their condition has been generally good—Nor is this the language of humanity alone—justice declares the same. The object of every cartel, or similar agreement, is the benefit of the prisoners themselves, and that of the contending powers: on this footing it equally exacts, that they should be well treated, as that they should be exchanged: The reverse is therefore an evident infraction, and ought to subject the party, on whom it is chargeable, to all the damage and ill consequences resulting from it. Nor can it be expected, that those unfitted for future service by acts of severity, in direct violation of a compact, are proper subjects for an exchange. In such a case, to return others not in the same predicament, would be to give without receiving an equivalent, and would afford the greatest encouragement to cruelty and inhumanity. The argument drawn from the mere circumstance of the prisoners having been received, is of no validity. Though from their wretched situation, they could not at that time be deemed proper for an exchange, still humanity required that they should be permitted to return among us. It may perhaps be fairly doubted, whether an apprehension of their death, or that of a great part of them, did not contribute somewhat to their being sent out when they were. Such an event, whilst they remained with you, would have been truly interesting, because it would have destroyed every shadow of claim for the return of the prisoners in our hands, and therefore policy, concurring with humanity, dictated that the measure should be adopted. Happy had it been, if the expedient had been thought of before these ill-fated men were reduced to such extremity. It is confessed however on all sides, that after their delivery they still continued your prisoners, and would be so till regularly exchanged. I acknowledge that I should be; and I have been, always willing, notwithstanding this concession, to account for every man who was in a proper condition, and fit to be exchanged at the time they came out, so far as the proportion of prisoners with us would extend. With what propriety, or upon what foundation of justice, can more be demanded? This has been proposed, or what is the same, was most clearly implied in the first article, or objection, made by Lieut. Col. Harrison, and illiberally rejected once, as inconsistent with any degree of reason or common sense. Painful as it is, I am compelled to consider it as a fact not to be questioned, that the usage of our prisoners whilst in your possession, the privates at least, was such as could not be justified. This was proclaimed by the concurrent testimony of all who came out---their appearance confirmed the assertion---and melancholy experience, in the speedy death of a large part of them, stamped it with infallible certainty.

In respect to the second article insisted on.—Your discriminating Major Gen. Lee from other captive officers belonging to the American army demanded my particular attention. I was authorised to conclude from your laying him under particular restraints, and from your letter of the 23d of January last, that you considered him in a particular point of view, and meant to exclude him from the common right of exchange, stipulated for all officers in general terms. This distinction, the more injurious and unwarrantable, as you never excepted him, though you knew him to be an officer in our army at the time, and long before, the agreement was entered into, made it my duty to assert his right in an explicit manner, and to endeavour to put the matter on so unequivocal a footing as to insure his enlargement, whenever an officer of equal rank, belonging to your army, should be in our power. This was attempted by the article, and nothing more—nor is any other inference to be drawn from it.——It is true a proposition was made since his captivity, to give a certain number of officers of inferior rank in exchange for him, but it was not claimed as a matter of right.—What name then does that proceeding merit, by which it is suggested, that the immediate release of General Lee had been demanded, without having an officer of equal rank to give for him? The suggestion cannot be supported by the most tortured exposition, nor will it have credit where candour is deemed a virtue, and words preserve their form and meaning.

As to the charge of delay in not returning the prisoners in our hands——the dispersed situation of those taken at a more early period of the war, through the different states, arising from the circumstances of their captivity, and a regard to their better accommodation, made their detention for a considerable time unavoidable. When the agreement subsisting between us took place, the speediest directions were given to have them collected, that an exchange might be effected. This was done in part, and at a juncture when motives of policy opposed the measure, but were made to yield to rigid maxims of good faith. We were pursuing the exchange, and continued our exertions to accomplish it, till the miserable appearance, indicating an approaching catastrophe, of those sent out by you, made it improper. For seeing that a difficulty might arise, and that it might be expected I should account for the whole of them, which by no means thought equitable, it became necessary that the matter should be adjusted, and the due proportion settled, for which I ought to be responsible, before any thing farther could be done on my part. Upon this ground stands also the detention of those who have been since captured.

Added to these considerations—the discrimination set up in the instance of Gen. Lee, is to be regarded as utterly irreconcileable to the tenor of our agreement, and an insurmountable obstacle to a compliance with your demands.

Thus, Sir, have I explained the motives of my conduct, and, I trust, vindicated myself, in the eye of impartiality, from the improper and groundless charge, which you, and the gentleman acting by your authority, have been pleased to allege against me.——If in doing this, I have departed in the smallest degree from that delicacy, which I always wished should form a part of my character, you will remember I have been forced into recrimination, and that it has become an act of necessary justice.

I shall now declare it to be my ardent wish, that a general exchange may take place on generous and liberal principles, as far as it can be effected, and that the agreement subsisting between us for that purpose should be inviolably observed; and I call upon you by every obligation of good faith, to remove all impediments on your part to the accomplishment of it. If however you do not, I console myself with a hope, that those unfortunate men, whose lot it is to be your prisoners, will bear their sufferings with becoming fortitude and magnanimity.

I am, Sir, with due respect,

Your most obedient humble servant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency Gen. Sir WILLIAM HOWE. (Copy)

Published by Order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA,

In COUNCIL, April 9, 1777.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

BY the intelligence which the Council have this day received from General Washington, the enemy are in motion towards South-Amboy, and it is probable they will once more, attempt to pass through New Jersey, and endeavour to gain Possession of the city of Philadelphia.

The Council think it a duty which they owe to the public, to give them the earliest intelligence of the movements of the enemy, that every possible effort may be made effectually to oppose them; and prevent the many great inconveniences and disagreeable consequences which much must arise from the loss of the city—consequences which will not only affect the people of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, but also the whole continent of America. This city has once been saved by the vigorous manly efforts of a few brave associators, who generously stepped forward in the defence of their country—and it has been repeatedly and justly observed, and ought to be acknowledged as a signal evidence of the favour of divine providence, that the lives of the militia in every battle, during this just war, has been remarkably spared.—Confiding therefore in the Continuance of his blessing, who is indeed the God of armies, let every man among us hold himself ready to march into the field whenever he shall be called upon so to do.—If the enemy really intend to make an attack on this State, no time should be lost, every moment should be employed in putting ourselves in perfect readiness to repel them.

The inconveniences which naturally and unavoidably will arise from the militia taking the field, induceth the council to wait as long as may be consistent with the safety of the State, before they call them to arms—In justice therefore to yourselves and posterity, we intreat you TO BE READY—for whenever the time shall come, wherein you must either tamely submit yourselves to the immediate insults of haughty tyrants, whose lust and avarice will make a prey of every thing which human beings, while they retain their senses, esteem worth possessing—or bravely determine to oppose your enemies in the field—the notice will be short—the call must and will be sudden—and it is too probable may happen in a few days.

The militia of this State, it is feared cannot be arranged under the law in time for the present emergency, yet we have not the least doubt but that the same spirit of Liberty, which blazed forth in the winter campaign, will animate every virtuous breast to act once more on the same generous principles, which, in the depth of winter, led you forward to a harvest of glory on the hills of Princeton. The cause is the same. And the prize we contend for, far from losing its lustre, is become more valuable to us by the price which we have already paid for it.

Those

Thoſe who fall into the firſt on the preſent occaſion will be conſidered as having taken their tour of duty, and will not be called upon again until the whole militia of the ſtate ſhall have ſerved in turn, agreeable to the ſpirit of the militia law.

Congreſs propoſe to form a camp near the city of Philadelphia, to check the militia of Pennſylvania will, when called upon, repair.—Arms, tents and the neceſſary camp equipage are provided, and the utmoſt attention will be given to the meaſures neceſſary to make a ſpring campaign as agreeable to you as poſſible.

It is on your own virtue and firmneſs, next to the care and protection of Heaven, that you muſt depend for your liberty and ſafety; and a ſpirited conduct, in this time of danger, will fix your character both at home and abroad.

THOMAS WHARTON, jun. Preſident.

In CONGRESS, April 10, 1777.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Commiſſary-General of Muſters, have the rank of Colonel in the army of the United States.

That the Deputy Muſter Maſters General have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels in the army of the United States.

Extract from the Minutes,

Publiſhed by Order of Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS April 21, 1777.

RESOLVED,

That a Committee of three be appointed to make diligent enquiry reſpecting the truth of information juſt given to Congreſs, of a quantity of proviſions being laid up in the city of Philadelphia; and if upon enquiry the ſame be found true, to take effectual meaſures, in conjunction with the Board of War of Pennſylvania, for preventing the ſame from falling into the hands of the enemy.

The members choſen, Mr. Duer, Mr. S. Adams, and Mr. Clark. *Extract from the Minutes.*

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

APRIL 22. At a Meeting of the Board of War of the State of Pennſylvania, in conjunction with the Members abovementioned:

Reſolved unanimouſly, That proper and diſcreet perſons be appointed by the Board of War of this State, in the ſeveral wards of this city and ſuburbs, to make an accurate return of all beef, pork, flour, rum, wine, ſugar, ſpirits of all kinds, molaſſes, ſalt, and every other kind of proviſions in the poſſeſſion of any of the inhabitants, without any diſtinction, within the reſpective wards, in order that proper meaſures may be taken for executing the Reſolution of Congreſs, and that they return the names of ſuch perſons (if any ſuch there ſhould be) who refuſe the ſaid Inſpectors permiſſion (if aſked for) to examine their houſes, ſtores or warehouſes.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That when ſuch returns are made, the ſaid proviſions, under proper regulations, be forthwith removed to ſuch places as ſhall be deemed moſt conſiſtent with their ſafety.

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, be aſſured, that nothing but a regard to the general weal ſuggeſts this meaſure, which, by the unthinking or unfriendly part of the community, may be falſely repreſented as an invaſion on the rights of citizens; ſince the preventing every article of ſubſiſtence from falling by the fortune of war into the hands of our cruel enemies, muſt ultimately tend to preſerve the liberties not only of this community, but of the United States.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That it is the opinion of this Committee and the Board of War, that the expence of removing all proviſions may juſtly, and will be conſidered by Congreſs, continental charge.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 14.

The Honourable the Congreſs have been pleaſed to appoint Doctor William Shippen, jun. Director General of all the military Hoſpitals, erected and to be erected for the armies of the United States. Doctor Walter Jones, and Doctor Benjamin Ruſh, Phyſicians and Surgeons General of the Hoſpital in the middle department. Doctor John Cochran, Phyſician and Surgeon General of the Army in ditto. Doctor Iſaac Foſter, Deputy Director General of the Hoſpitals in the eaſtern department. Doctor Amos Ruhamah Cutler, Phyſician General of ditto. Doctor Philip Turner, Surgeon General of ditto. Doctor William Burnet, Phyſician and Surgeon General of the army in ditto. Doctor Jonathan Potts, Deputy Director General of the Hoſpitals in the northern department. Doctor Malachi Treat, Phyſician General of ditto. Doctor —— Forgue, Surgeon General of ditto. Doctor John Bartlett, Phyſician and Surgeon General of the army in ditto.

The Honourable the Congreſs have been pleaſed to appoint Joſeph Ward, Eſquire, Commiſſary General of Muſters in the army of the United States. And

Richard Varick, William Bradford, jun. William Yates and George Nuarth, Eſquires, Deputy Muſter Maſters General.

BAREITH (GERMANY) January 14.

WE have accounts from Vienna, that from various proceedings there, it ſhould ſeem as if they were at the eve of a War, but with whom is not known; however, the Imperial army is at preſent ſo formidable, as to be able to ſtand its head againſt any enemy.

LONDON, January 25.

Lord George Germaine has formed a ſcheme of eſtabliſhing one general Government in North-America, under a Vice-Roy, like the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with an army conſtantly to be ſupported, of 30,000 men, and the Lord Lieutenant to be Governor, Captain of every County, and to preſide in every Council and Aſſembly; all the charters of the colonies to undergo a reviſion, but petition to be aboliſhed throughout the continent. The Secretary General is ſtrictly contrary in opinion; he is for eſtabliſhing no civil principle of union, but to keep the governments as diſtinct as ever, and to have nothing there under one head but the military. Several leading objects are however determined upon, among theſe are the following:

Firſt. To reſtrain all commercial connection between the Colonies and foreign nations, by way of cutting up the ſmuggling of their ports root and branch.

Secondly. To prohibit their fiſheries, out of ſight of their own coaſts.

Thirdly. To ſubject the Americans to preſſing.

Fourthly. To tax them to the full amount, and no more, of the civil and military eſtabliſhment kept up among them, by requiſition to the Legiſlative Government of the Colonies, for them to raiſe the money as they like themſelves. The ingenuity of the preſent adminiſtration will not find it difficult to add ſome other terms to theſe.

JAN. 27. Lord North will on Monday next, appoint a day for laying ſome papers before the Houſe of Commons, and founding a motion on them relative to the ſettlement of America.

On Saturday advice was brought to Lord Suffolk's office of the death of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. in the ſouth of France (where he went for the recovery of his health) member for the Shire of Roxburgh, Treaſurer of the Navy, Keeper of the Signet of Scotland, and a Commiſſioner of the forfeited eſtates in that kingdom.

JAN 28. Inſtructions are ſent to Lord Stormont at the Court of Verſailles to demand the delivery of Dr. Franklin, in order that he may be ſent to England. In caſe of a refuſal, his Lordſhip has orders to return home immediately.

Mr. Ebenezer Platt, who was committed to Newgate on Thurſday laſt by Juſtice Addington, for high treaſon, was formerly a planter in the province of Georgia, in America. He is the firſt American that government has meddled with, and much depends on his fate. If adminiſtration ſhould proceed with rigour againſt him, then every active man, who has been foremoſt in American Congreſſes and Committees, or in executing the orders of ſuch meetings, muſt take care how he comes to Great-Britain, or any of the ports where he can be ſecured and ſent there. The accuſation againſt Mr. Platt is founded on his having not only made free with his Majeſty's ſtores at Savannah, but alſo traiterouſly ſupplied the enemy with a great quantity of ammunition.

Government have now ſo many friends to reward, that they are obliged to put riders on all places of any emolument.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 15.

OUR laſt Advices from Europe are, That an Offer, which has been made by the Britiſh Adminiſtration, of "veſting in the EAST-INDIA COMPANY the PROPERTY of the PRISONERS *made in* AMERICA, *if they would be at the Expence of ſending for them to* GIBRALTAR," is actually upon Record in the Company's Books.—That the Britiſh Merchants having made a Calculation of their Loſſes at Sea, by the Americans, it amounted to the enormous Sum of 3,800,000 Pounds Sterling.—That they were continually applying for Convoys, to all Parts; and Inſurance was at 23 per Cent. being higher than it ever was during the late Wars.—That the firſt News of General Waſhington's Succeſs at Trenton and Princeton, had exceedingly alarmed the Nation, after the very promiſing Accounts previouſly received from Lord and General Howe; and the People at large, were as clamorous as, in their *fettered* Situation, they well could be, to have a clear, true, and unmutilated State of Affairs in America laid before the Public.——That an Armament was preparing, to leave England by the firſt of March, [if poſſible] with 10,000 more Britiſh and German Troops [if ſo many could, by any Means, be procured, and got together by that Time, which ſeems very doubtful] under the Command of General Bourgoyne—That this Force was ſaid to be deſtined to act in ſome of the Southern United States; while General Carleton was to attempt opening the Communication by Land between Canada and New-York, and General Howe to advance to Philadelphia.——That the Emperor had objected to the ſending any more Troops out of Germany.—That it is more than probable, the King of Pruſſia has, at this Time, a Body of 10,000 Men in Hanover, not to act hoſtilely, but as Receivers of the Revenues of that Electorate, till the ſame ſhall amount to, or he has been paid, a Claim he has on the King of Great-Britain.—That it was expected, that the Turks would by this Time, again declare War againſt Ruſſia, and find ſufficient Employ for the Czarina's Troops, without ſending them to ſerve in America.—That the French Nation, in general, ſeemed heartily diſpoſed to enter into immediate War with Great Britain, and to give the Americans all that Aſſiſtance *openly*, which they now afford privately; but that, while the old Count de Maurepas lives, and maintains the Aſcendancy he had over the King, ſuch an Event is rather unlikely to happen; yet vaſt Warlike Preparations continued to be made with great Diligence throughout the Kingdom; and whenever Lord Stormont the Britiſh Ambaſſador expreſſed diſſatisfaction at not receiving categorical Anſwers to certain Remonſtrances, and threatened to quit the Kingdom, he was always reminded, that whenever he ſhould think proper to withdraw, it would be looked upon as a formal declaration of War. The principal Subjects upon which his Lordſhip had ſo remonſtrated, are ſaid to be, the Reception of the American Commiſſioners, with all the Honours due to Ambaſſadors from crowned Heads; the equipping of ſeveral Squadrons; and admitting American Cruizers to enter, and diſpoſe of their Prizes in, the Ports of France.

Acceeding to the laſt Advices from Philadelphia, which are dated the 11th ult. no Tranſports had then entered the Capes of Delaware, although the Alarm had been fired, upon Signals of their ſuppoſed Appearance, on the 14th, but the Men of War then remained at the ſeveral Stations deſcribed in our laſt; and General Howe had yet made no Movement from his Quarters at Brunſwick. General Waſhington was well prepared to receive him, which Way ſoever he might think proper to advance.—And a ſufficient Force was collected, and every Proviſion made, for a vigorous Oppoſition to General Carleton's opening a Paſſage from Canada to New-York.——What is to be done, if General Bourgoyne ſhould come to Virginia, or this Way, we cannot yet ſay; but we cannot aſſure him of a moſt *cordial* Reception.

The Chaſtiſement the Cherokee Indians received laſt Winter, by the Exertions of theſe Southern States, has had a very happy Effect; For, thoſe Indians have, lately, not only ſeized on all the Goods, Horſes and other Effects of the Traders, which the King's Superintendent and his Agents had introduced amongſt them, but alſo three of their Perſons, and were conducting them to Seneca, near which Place they found Means to make their Eſcape in the Night; but ſeveral Parties were immediately ſent out after them.

The Defence Brigantine of War, belonging to this State, of 4 Six-Pounders, and 10 Fours, commanded by Thomas Pickerin, Eſq; which ſailed on a Cruize from hence the 31ſt of March laſt, ſoon after fell in with and was taken by the Enemy's Frigates, Roebuck of 44 Guns, and Perſeus of 20. The Intelligence comes in a Letter to Congreſs, from Capt. Pickerin himſelf, dated on board the Perſeus, off Cape Henlopen, the 9th of April.—To prevent any of our Veſſels being decoyed by the ſaid Brig, ſhould ſhe be employed to cruize this Way, the following Deſcription of her is given, viz. *The Length of her Keel is about 60 Feet; ſhe has a Quarter Deck, no Head; her Sides were painted black, her Bottom white; her Stern is remarkably narrow, Sheer very good, and Bow very round; She was full rigged, and well fitted, with Cranes, Nettings and Waſte-Cloths; ſhe had 16 Ports, which laſt ſep, and were painted a bright red; her Maſts were very taunt, eſpecially the Top-gallant Maſts, and her Top-gallant Sails and Royals very ſquare; the Tauntneſs of her Maſts, and the Main-maſt being ſtept far aft, makes her appear rather ſhort; and the beſt of her Sailing is large —ſhe ſails but indifferently upon a Wind, and worſt cloſe-hawl.*

By his Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief of* SOUTH CAROLINA;

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS ſome evil diſpoſed Perſons have lately attempted to paſs Counterfeit Money in this State: IN ORDER to put a Stop to ſuch a pernicious Practice, I do hereby require all Magiſtrates to be vigilant and attentive in cauſing to be apprehended and conveyed to Gaol, for Trial, every Perſon who ſhall be accuſed of counterfeiting, or uttering, knowing them to be counterfeit, any of the Bills emitted by the Congreſs, or the Currency of this, or any other of the United States of America. AND I do promiſe a Reward of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS to Informers againſt ſuch Offenders, for every Perſon they ſhall inform againſt, to be paid on Conviction of the Offender in this State.

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the ſaid State, at Charleſtown, this fourth Day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy ſix.

J. RUTLEDGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
JOHN HUGER, Secretary.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

By Excellency JOHN RUTLEDGE, *Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief of the State aforeſaid;*

A PROCLAMATION:

WHEREAS, in order to prevent a Scarcity of SALT, which would be very injurious to the good People of this State, it appears expedient not to ſuffer it to be exported for a limited Time: I do therefore, with the Advice and Conſent of the Privy Council, ſtrictly prohibit the Exportation of SALT from any Place within this State, for the Space of One Month next enſuing; whereof the Officers of the Cuſtoms, and all others whom it may concern, are required to take due Notice.

Given under my Hand, and the Seal of the ſaid State, at Charles-Town, this Twenty-fourth Day of April, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy-ſeven.

JOHN RUTLEDGE.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOHN HUGER, Secretary.

FOUND up the Path, A FIFTY POUNDS Certificate, iſſued in 1775, in Purſuance of a Reſolution of the (then) Commons Houſe of Aſſembly. The Owner, deſcribing the Bill, and paying for this Advertiſement, may recover it, from PETER TIMOTHY.

JOHN MACKLIN,

Acquaints the Public,

THAT he has taken the Houſe at Aſhley-Ferry, formerly uſed as an Inn, which is now repaired, and again fitting for that Purpoſe.—He will uſe every Endeavour to accommodate Gentlemen and others, who pleaſe to call there, in the beſt and moſt reaſonable Manner the Times will allow.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Friday Evening the 2d of May Inſt. from Miſs Hunter's Place, oppoſite the Race Ground, near Charles-Town,

A Brown Horſe,

With a black Tail and Mane, has been lately trimmed, is about 15 Hands high, Brands not known, had on a Bridle and Saddle, with a new Pad. Whoever delivers the ſaid Horſe, &c. at Morley's Stables in Meeting-Street, ſhall receive Eight Dollars Reward and all reaſonable Charges.

To be SOLD,

By JAMES O'HEAR, in Tradd-Street,

A large Quantity of exceeding fine Hand-picked INDICO SEED.

CASH given for any Quantity of EMPTY BOTTLES from one Dozen to one hundred Groſs, by

ERNWICKE BULL,

At his Store on the Ba